DOI: 10.7641/CTA.2016.60298

量测随机延迟下带相关乘性噪声的非线性系统分布式估计

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摘要:本文提出了乘性噪声和加性噪声相关下的量测随机延迟非线性系统分布式状态估计.在所考虑系统中,相 关状态被多传感器簇构成的传感器网所观测.所得理想量测被传送到远程分布式处理网,并伴随服从一阶马尔可 夫过程的随机延迟.在此基础上,本文提出了分布式高斯信息滤波(distributed Gaussian-information filter, DGIF),来 实现估计精度与计算时间的折中.在单处理节点/单元中,以估计误差协方差最小化为准则,设计了相应的高斯递推 滤波,并实现了延迟概率的在线递推估计.进一步地,在分布式处理网中,基于非线性量测方程的统计线性回归,结 合一致性算法,给出了一种分布式信息滤波形式,有效实现了分布式融合.分别在单处理单元和分布式处理网中仿 真验证了所提算法的有效性.

关键词:分布式融合估计;随机延迟;马尔可夫链;乘性噪声;统计线性回归 中图分类号: TP273 ________________ 文献标识码: A

Distributed estimation for nonlinear systems with correlated multiplicative noises and randomly delayed measurements

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Abstract: This paper presents the distributed state estimation for nonlinear systems with randomly delayed measurements under correlated additive and multiplicative noises (NSAMD). In the considered problem, the interested state is observed by multiple sensor clusters, and the corresponding measurement data is sent to the remote distributed processing network via data transmission, along with the random delay obeying the first-order Markov chain. Then, the distributed Gaussian-information filter (DGIF) is presented to pursue a tradeoff between estimate accuracy and computation time, including a novel Gaussian filter for NSAMD with the estimated delay probability online (abbreviated as GAMDF) in the sense of minimizing the estimate error covariance in the single local processing node/unit, and a distributed information filter form to give an efficient distributed fusion via consensus strategy based on the statistical linear regression applied to nonlinear measurement equations. A numerical example is simulated to validate the proposed method in a single processing unit and the distributed processing network.

Key words: distributed fusion estimation; random delay; Markov chain; multiplicative noises; statistical linear regression

1 引言(Introduction)

离散时间非线性系统的状态估计由于其在非线性 控制^[1-2]、信号处理^[3]、故障检测与隔离^[4]、组合导 航^[5]、目标跟踪^[6-7]及多传感器融合^[8]等多个领域的 应用而受到广泛关注.一般地,对于动态非线性系统 而言,基于贝叶斯准则的最小均方误差估计的解析递 推通常是不可获得的.因此,递推非线性滤波主要通 过合理的近似来实现估计精度与计算量的折中.一种 策略是基于函数近似,即通过时变的分段线性函数来近似动态系统非线性状态/量测方程,包括基于一阶泰勒展开的扩展卡尔曼滤波(extended Kalman filter)^[7],基于微分算子的中心差分滤波(central difference filter)^[9]和基于多项式插值的插值滤波(divided different filter)^[10]等.一般而言,基于函数近似的递推估计在计算效率上往往是占优的,但是对于线性化点或微分/差分点十分敏感.另一种策略是基于(后验)概率密

收稿日期: 2016-05-08; 录用日期: 2016-09-07.

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本文责任编委: 薛安克.

国家自然科学基金重点项目(61135001),国家自然科学基金项目(61374023),西北工业大学博士创新基金项目(cx201425)资助.

Supported by State Key Program of National Natural Science of China (61135001), National Natural Science Foundation of China (61374023) and Doctorate Foundation of Northwestern Polytechnical University (cx201425).

度近似,包含基于蒙特卡洛(Monte Carlo)方法的粒子 滤波(particle filter)^[11]和基于固定点数值积分的高斯 或高斯和滤波(Gaussian or Gaussian sum filter)^[12-14]. 基于蒙特卡洛方法的粒子滤波通过大量粒子点或样 本点来近似状态的后验概率密度函数,虽然可以得到 较高的估计精度,但却以较大的计算量作为代价.相 对而言,虽然高斯滤波假设后验概率密度服从高斯分 布,但通过合理设计固定采样点及其权值,可以实现 计算量和估计精度的有效折中.同时,由于任意概率 密度函数都可以通过高斯混合分布无限逼近,上述的 高斯概率密度假设在高斯和滤波中得到了进一步的 弱化.目前存在的高斯滤波算法包括基于无味变换的 无味卡尔曼滤波(unscented Kalman filter, UKF)^[15], 基 于高斯-厄尔米特求积分规则的高斯-厄尔米特滤波 (Gauss-Hermite filter, GHF)^[13], 基于统计线性回归的 求积分卡尔曼滤波(quadrature Kalman filter, QKF)^[16], 基于矩阵三角化的均方根求积分卡尔曼滤波(squareroot quadrature Kalman filter, SRQKF)^[17]和基于球面 径向容积规则的容积卡尔曼滤波 (cubature Kalman filter, CKF)^[18]等. 然而, 上述的高斯滤波方法仅仅局 限于量测非时滞系统.

在许多实际的网络化系统中,量测抵达数据处理 中心时往往伴随随机延迟[19]. 例如,在网络化多传感 器感知系统中,由于带宽限制或远程路由,在地理上 远离估计器或控制器的多传感器量测不可避免地会 出现随机延迟.因此,促使了量测时滞下离散时间随 机系统的状态估计研究[19-21]. 针对部分维或全维量 测随机延迟下的互联电力系统, 文献[22]提出了一种 随机扩展卡尔曼滤波.针对伯努利(Bernoulli)随机分 布下的一步量测随机延迟离散时间非线性系统,文 献[23]推导了相应的扩展卡尔曼滤波和无味卡尔曼滤 波算法. 进一步地, 通过利用高斯概率密度近似一步 状态预测和随机延迟量测的后验概率密度, 文献[24] 和文献[25]分别提出了具有一步伯努利随机量测延迟 的非线性系统高斯滤波和平滑.上述所考虑的量测随 机延迟系统皆假设随机时滞服从概率已知的伯努利 分布. 然而, 在实际网络化数据传输中, 时滞可能成批 出现或以某种概率从一种模式转移到另一种模式[26]. 同时,在网络化系统中,当前时刻时滞的出现与否往 往与前一时刻相关[27].因此,采用马尔可夫跳变过程 (Markov process)建模相邻时刻间的时滞衍化更加符 合真实情况,且马尔可夫跳变过程可以退化成伯努 利过程[28]. 文献[29]提出了传感器网络下的量测随机 延迟非线性系统高斯一致性滤波算法 (Gaussian-consensus filter, GCF), 其中多拍量测随机延迟服从一 阶马尔可夫跳变过程.在该方法中,针对每一个子处 理节点,设计了基于延迟概率在线估计的高斯滤波 算法(Gaussian filter with estimated delay probability, GEDPF);同时,在相邻子处理节点间,利用一致性算法(consensus algorithm)实现了快速分布式融合. 然而,上述无论是基于伯努利随机延迟还是跳变马尔可夫随机延迟的方法,皆局限于非线性系统仅受到加性噪声的扰动.

事实上,实际系统中乘性噪声与加性噪声常常共 存.以目标跟踪为例,在文献[30]中,伴随着目标与无 线传感器之间的相对距离随着目标的运动而变化,径 向距误差亦随着两者之间相对距离的增大而变大,因 此,同时利用加性噪声和依赖于状态的乘性噪声来建 模这种现象会更加合理.乘性噪声作为系统随机参数, 一方面可以用来更加准确地建模传感器量测噪声协 方差随着相对距离的变化而变化,另一方面也可以描 述系统中存在的与状态相关的不确定现象,例如文 献[31-32]利用与状态相乘的随机参数,即乘性噪声, 来描述多目标与传感器多回波之间的不确定关系,进 而建立状态估计与数据关联一体化的滤波框架.近年 来,乘性噪声在诸如目标跟踪^[33]、多传感器融合^[34]、 故障检测与隔离[35]等工程领域具有广泛应用,已成为 估计与控制中的一个研究热点.显而易见,网络化时 滞系统中通常会存在不确定参数或传感器量测精度 往往与相对距离有关.因此,考虑建模为马尔可夫过 程的量测随机延迟下乘性和加性噪声耦合共存的非 线性系统状态估计具有一般性且更符合实际.同时, 为了适应大规模传感器数据处理,考虑网络化系统的 分布式多节点联合处理结构,既能利用多传感器有效 信息提高估计精度,又能对局部处理节点的失效具有 鲁棒性,且具有快速融合能力^[29,36].综上所述,研究 传感器网络下量测随机延迟且加性和乘性噪声相关 的非线性系统的状态估计及分布式多节点融合是-必要且开放的问题.

本文的创新点是设计了传感器网络下量测随机延 迟且加性和乘性噪声相关的非线性系统(nonlinear systems with randomly delayed measurements under coupled additive and multiplicative noises, NSAMD)的 分布式高斯信息滤波算法(distributed Gaussian-information filter, DGIF). 首先, 在量测随机延迟系统中首 次将系统噪声建模为加性噪声与乘性噪声的耦合共 存,来描述传感器噪声协方差随着目标与传感器相对 距离的变化而变化等现象;其次,针对乘性噪声、加性 噪声和量测随机延迟下跳变马尔可夫多模不确定三 者共存,利用多模型方法(multiple model method)给 出了延迟概率的在线递推估计;然后,通过合理的高 斯后验概率假设,在最小化估计误差协方差的准则下, 推导了所考虑系统在单处理节点下基于延迟概率在 线估计的高斯递推滤波 (Gaussian filter for NSAMD with estimated delay probability, GAMDF); 最后, 基于 非线性量测方程的统计线性回归和所推导的GAMDF, 第 11 期

提出了多处理节点下的高斯信息递推估计形式,并结 合一致性算法,给出了DGIF,实现了估计精度与分布 式快速融合的有效折中.

2 问题形成(Problem Formulation)

考虑离散时间加性与乘性噪声耦合的非线性系统 动态方程

$$x_{k+1} = (1 + \alpha_k)f(x_k) + w_k$$
 (1)

及第n个子处理节点理想量测方程

$$z_{n,k} = (1 + \beta_{n,k})h_n(x_k) + v_{n,k}, \qquad (2)$$

其中 $x_k \in \mathbb{R}^{n_x} \exists z_{n,k} \in \mathbb{R}^{n_z}$ 分别表示系统状态和第n个子处理节点的理想量测(下标n在全文中统一代表 第n个子处理节点).进一步地,多个子处理节点构成 了分布式处理网,记作无向图 $\mathcal{G} := (\mathcal{V}, \mathcal{E})$.顶点 $n \in \mathcal{G} := \{1, \dots, N\}$ 表示某个子处理节点/单元,边 $e_{mn} \in \mathcal{E} := \{e_{mn} | m, n \in \mathcal{V}\}$ 意味着相邻子处理单元m和 n 是连接的(即,可以进行信息交换). $\{\alpha_k\}, \{w_k\}, \{\beta_{n,k}\}$ 和 $\{v_{n,k}\}$ 均为零均值,协方差(或方差)分别为 $c_k, Q_k, s_{n,k}$ 和 $R_{n,k}$ 的高斯白噪声序列,且

 $\mathbf{E}(\alpha_k w_l^{\mathrm{T}}) = J_k \delta_{kl}, \ \mathbf{E}(\beta_{n,k} v_{n,l}^{\mathrm{T}}) = L_{n,k} \delta_{kl}.$

这里, δ_{kl} 是Dirac delta函数(当k = l时其值为1, 否则为 0). 同时, 加性、乘性过程噪声和量测噪声相互无关, 即: E($\alpha_k \beta_{n,l}$) = 0, E($\alpha_k v_{n,l}^T$) = 0, E($w_k \beta_{n,l}$) = 0, E($w_k v_{n,l}^T$) = 0. 初始状态 x_0 为均值 \bar{x}_0 、协方差 P_0 的 高斯随机向量, 且与{ α_k }, { w_k }, { $\beta_{n,k}$ }和{ $v_{n,k}$ }均不 相关. 进一步地, 对于 $m \neq n$, E($\beta_{m,k}\beta_{n,l}$) = 0 且 E($v_{m,k}v_{n,l}^T$) = 0, 即不同子处理单元之间的量测信息 是相互独立的.

在理想情况下, 第n个子处理节点的量测传递到相应的缓冲区并会及时到达子处理中心, 从而进行该时刻的状态估计. 然而, 传感器可能远离缓冲区或缓冲区远离子估计处理中心, 由于数据传递或转播及网络拥塞, 量测随机延迟现象不可避免^[23-25,29], 即可能出现当前时刻理想量测在相应的状态估计之后才抵达. 考虑当前时刻量测是否延迟与上一时刻是否延迟相关^[26-27,29], 且假设延迟不超过采样周期^[24-25], 则实际到达第n个子处理节点的量测如下:

$$y_{n,k} = \gamma_{n,k} z_{n,k} + (1 - \gamma_{n,k}) z_{n,k-1}, \qquad (3)$$

其中: $y_{n,k} \in \mathbb{R}^{n_z}, \gamma_{n,k}$ 为服从离散时间马尔可夫链的 0 – 1二值随机变量且转移概率为

$$P(\gamma_{n,k+1} = r | \gamma_{n,k} = q) = \lambda_{n,rq,k+1}, \qquad (4)$$

其中 $r, q = 0, 1. \gamma_{n,k}$ 与初始状态 x_0 及噪声序列 $\{\alpha_k\}, \{w_k\}, \{\beta_{n,k}\}$ 和 $\{v_{n,k}\}$ 均不相关.

上述所考虑系统(1)-(3)中非线性、乘性噪声、加 性噪声、由量测随机时滞引起的多模不确定与多处理 节点非集中式结构等共存.在估计器设计时,既需要 考虑分布式快速融合,同时还需要考虑多不确定耦合 下的高精度滤波.综上所述,本文提出DGIF,其在单 处理节点中利用合理的高斯假设,实现状态估计与时 滞参数辨识的联合优化,以便获得高精度估计性能; 同时,通过统计线性回归,给出非线性系统在多处理 单元下的集中式信息滤波融合,并结合一致性算法, 给出分布式快速融合实现.

3 量测随机延迟且加性和乘性噪声相关的 非线性系统高斯滤波(Gaussian filter for nonlinear systems with randomly delayed measurements under coupled additive and multiplicative noises)

本节主要考虑单处理单元情况,提出一种高斯递 推滤波框架下的估计算法(i.e., GAMDF). 为简便起 见,代表子处理单元的下标n在本节省略,如转移概率 $\lambda_{n,rq,k}$ 简记为 $\lambda_{rq,k}$.

记可获得的量测序列 $\{y_1, \dots, y_k\}$ 为 $Y_{1:k}$. 在量测 序列 $Y_{1:l}$ 下, 给出如下定义:

$$\begin{split} \hat{\phi}_{k|l} &:= \mathcal{E}(\phi_k | Y_{1:l}), \\ P_{k,t|l}^{\phi\xi} &:= \operatorname{cov}(\phi_k, \xi_t | Y_{1:l}) = \mathcal{E}(\tilde{\phi}_{k|l} \tilde{\xi}_{t|l}^{\mathrm{T}}), \end{split}$$

其中: $\tilde{\phi}_{k|l} := \phi_k - \hat{\phi}_{k|l}$, $\tilde{\xi}_{t|l} := \xi_t - \hat{\xi}_{t|l}$, $\phi \pi \xi$ 可代表 任意变量 $x, z \pi y$ 等, $P_{k,t|l}^{\phi\xi}$ 简记为 $P_{k|l}^{\phi\xi}$ 当且仅当k = t. 将式(2)代入式(3), 有

$$y_{k+1} = \gamma_{k+1} \big((1 + \beta_{k+1}) h(x_{k+1}) + v_{k+1} \big) + (1 - \gamma_{k+1}) \big((1 + \beta_k) h(x_k) + v_k \big).$$
(5)

与无时滞非线性系统的量测方程^[15-16]不同,式(5)中 既包含了当前时刻状态及量测噪声,又包含了前一时 刻状态及量测噪声.另一方面,与文献[23-24]或文献 [29]中的一步随机延迟不同,式(5)中考虑了系统存在 依赖于状态的不确定性(如量测噪声协方差依赖于当 前状态)而引入的乘性噪声,并考虑乘性噪声与加性噪 声耦合.因此,在高斯滤波框架下,给出如下假设:

假设1 基于量测序列Y_{1:k}的状态一步预测后验 概率密度为高斯分布,即

 $p(x_{k+1}|Y_{1:k}) = \mathcal{N}(x_{k+1}; \hat{x}_{k+1|k}, P_{k+1|k}^{xx}).$ (6)

假设2 基于量测序列Y_{1:k}的量测一步预测后验 概率密度为高斯分布,即

$$p(y_{k+1}|Y_{1:k}) = \mathcal{N}(y_{k+1}; \hat{y}_{k+1|k}, P_{k+1|k}^{yy}).$$
(7)

在高斯后验概率密度假设下,状态估计即递推估 计相应后验概率密度的均值及协方差.在式(7)中, $\hat{y}_{k+1|k}$ 和 $P^{yy}_{k+1|k}$ 的计算,不仅需要获得 $p(x_{k+1}|Y_{1:k})$ 和 $p(x_k|Y_{1:k})$,而且还需要递推包含 β_{k+1} 和 v_{k+1} 在内的 相关后验概率密度.故给出如下假设:

假设3 基于量测序列Y_{1:k}的加性和乘性噪声v_k

 $和\beta_k$ 的后验概率密度为高斯分布,即

$$p(v_k|Y_{1:k}) = \mathcal{N}(v_k; \hat{v}_{k|k}, P_{k|k}^{vv}),$$
(8)

$$p(\beta_k|Y_{1:k}) = \mathcal{N}(\beta_k; \hat{\beta}_{k|k}, P_{k|k}^{\beta\beta}).$$
(9)

明显地, v_{k+1} 和 β_{k+1} 与量测序列 $Y_{1:k}$ 无关, 即 $p(v_{k+1}|Y_{1:k}) = \mathcal{N}(v_{k+1}; \mathbf{0}, R_{k+1}) \exists p(\beta_{k+1}|Y_{1:k}) =$ $\mathcal{N}(\beta_{k+1}; 0, s_{k+1})$. 记 $\zeta_k := (x_k^{\mathrm{T}}, \beta_k, v_k^{\mathrm{T}})^{\mathrm{T}}$. 结合假设 1, $p(\zeta_{k+1}|Y_{1:k})$ 服从高斯分布.

定义 $\hat{\pi}_{k|l} := P(\gamma_k = 1|Y_{1:l})$ 为k时刻给定量测序列 Y1:1下对可能不延迟概率的估计.下述定理给出了它 的递推计算.

定理1 给定k时刻的可能不延迟后验概率估 计 $\hat{\pi}_{k|k}$, 在k + 1时刻, 其后验概率 $\hat{\pi}_{k+1|k+1}$ 估计如下:

$$\hat{\pi}_{k+1|k+1} = \frac{\mathbf{P}(y_{k+1}|\gamma_{k+1}=1, Y_{1:k})\hat{\pi}_{k+1|k}}{\mathbf{P}(y_{k+1}|Y_{1:k})}, \quad (10)$$

其中

$$\hat{\pi}_{k+1|k} = \lambda_{11,k} \hat{\pi}_{k|k} + \lambda_{10,k} (1 - \hat{\pi}_{k|k}).$$
(11)

证 见附录A.

这里, $P(y_{k+1}|\gamma_{k+1}=1,Y_{1:k})$ 表示实际量测 y_{k+1} 为理想量测 z_{k+1} 的似然概率. $P(y_{k+1}|Y_{1:k})$ 为实际量 测值 y_{k+1} 在高斯分布 $G_{k+1|k}(y)^1$ 中的概率取值.在给 定可能不延迟概率估计的基础上,状态后验概率的均 值及协方差估计在下述定理2中给出.

定理2 给定k时刻相关估计 $\hat{x}_{k|k}, P_{k|k}^{xx}, \hat{\zeta}_{k|k},$ $P_{k|k}^{\zeta\zeta}$ 及 $\hat{\pi}_{k|k}$,在假设1-3下,状态后验概率密度服从高 斯分布且其均值及协方差递推估计如下:

$$\hat{x}_{k+1|k+1} = \hat{x}_{k+1|k} + K_{k+1}^x (y_{k+1} - \hat{y}_{k+1|k}), \quad (12)$$

$$P_{k+1|k+1}^{xx} = P_{k+1|k}^{xx} - K_{k+1}^{x} P_{k+1|k}^{yy} (K_{k+1}^{x})^{\mathrm{T}}, \quad (13)$$

这里, 增益 K_{k+1}^x 如下:

$$K_{k+1}^{x} = P_{k+1|k}^{xy} (P_{k+1|k}^{yy})^{-1},$$
(14)

且

$$\hat{x}_{k+1|k} = \int f(x_k) G_{k|k}(x) dx_k,$$

$$P_{k+1|k}^{xx} =$$
(15)

$$(1+c_k)\int f(x_k)f^{\mathrm{T}}(x_k)G_{k|k}(x)\mathrm{d}x_k + Q_k +$$

$$\hat{x}_{k+1|k}J_k + J_k \hat{x}_{k+1|k} - x_{k+1|k} \hat{x}_{k+1|k}, \tag{16}$$

$$\hat{y}_{k+1|k} = \hat{x}_{k+1|k} \hat{x}_{k+1|k} (1 - \hat{x}_{k+1|k}) \hat{z}_{k+1|k} \tag{17}$$

$$y_{k+1|k} = \pi_{k+1|k} z_{k+1|k} + (1 - \pi_{k+1|k}) z_{k|k}, \qquad (17)$$

$$P_{k+1|k}^{yy} =$$

$$\hat{\pi}_{k+1|k}(1+s_{k+1}) \int h(x_{k+1})h^{\mathrm{T}}(\cdot)G_{k+1|k}(x)\mathrm{d}x_{k+1} + \\
\hat{\pi}_{k+1|k}(\hat{z}_{k+1|k}L_{k+1} + L_{k+1}^{\mathrm{T}}\hat{z}_{k+1|k}^{\mathrm{T}} + R_{k+1}) - \\
\hat{y}_{k+1|k}\hat{y}_{k+1|k}^{\mathrm{T}} + (1-\hat{\pi}_{k+1|k}) \times \\
\int \left((1+\beta_{k})h(x_{k}) + v_{k}\right)(\cdot)^{\mathrm{T}}G_{k|k}(\zeta)\mathrm{d}\zeta_{k}, \quad (18) \\
\overset{1}{=} \inf \mathfrak{M} \mathfrak{M} \mathfrak{B} \mathfrak{B} \mathfrak{G} \mathfrak{H} \mathfrak{h} \mathcal{N}(\phi_{k}; \hat{\phi}_{k|l}, P_{k|l}^{\phi\phi}) \mathfrak{M} \mathfrak{h} \mathfrak{H} \mathfrak{H} \mathfrak{H}_{k|l}(\phi).$$

$$P_{k|k}^{ss} \Delta \hat{\pi}_{k|k}$$
, $\hat{\pi}_{k|k}$,

斯分布且其均值及协方差递推估计如下:

$$\hat{\zeta}_{k+1|k+1} = (\hat{x}_{k+1|k+1}^{\mathrm{T}}, \hat{\beta}_{k+1|k+1}^{\mathrm{T}}, \hat{v}_{k+1|k+1}^{\mathrm{T}})^{\mathrm{T}}, \quad (24)$$

$$P_{k+1|k+1}^{\zeta\zeta} = \begin{pmatrix} P_{k+1|k+1}^{xx} & P_{k+1|k+1}^{x\beta} & P_{k+1|k+1}^{xv} \\ P_{k+1|k+1}^{\betax} & P_{k+1|k+1}^{\beta\beta} & P_{k+1|k+1}^{\betav} \\ P_{k+1|k+1}^{vx} & P_{k+1|k+1}^{v\beta} & P_{k+1|k+1}^{vv} \end{pmatrix}, \quad (25)$$

其中:

且

$$\hat{\beta}_{k+1|k+1} = K_{k+1}^{\beta}(y_{k+1} - \hat{y}_{k+1|k}), \qquad (26)$$

$$v_{k+1|k+1} = K_{k+1}^{\circ}(y_{k+1} - y_{k+1|k}), \qquad (27)$$

$$P_{k+1|k+1} = s_{k+1} - K_{k+1} P_{k+1|k}^{(k)} (K_{k+1})^{T}, \quad (28)$$

$$P_{k+1|k+1}^{ss} = R_{k+1} - K_{k+1}^{s} P_{k+1|k}^{gg} (K_{k+1}^{s})^{T}, \quad (29)$$

$$P_{k+1|k+1}^{x\beta} = -K_{k+1}^{x} P_{k+1|k}^{yy} (K_{k+1}^{\beta}),$$
(30)

$$P_{k+1|k+1}^{xv} = -K_{k+1}^x P_{k+1|k}^{yy}(K_{k+1}^v),$$
(31)

$$P_{k+1|k+1}^{\beta v} = L_{k+1} - K_{k+1}^{\beta} P_{k+1|k}^{yy}(K_{k+1}^{v}), \quad (32)$$

这里增益 K_{k+1}^{β} 和 K_{k+1}^{v} 计算如下:

$$K_{k+1}^{\beta} = P_{k+1|k}^{\beta y} (P_{k+1|k}^{yy})^{-1}, \qquad (33)$$

$$K_{k+1}^{v} = P_{k+1|k}^{vy} (P_{k+1|k}^{yy})^{-1}, \qquad (34)$$

$$k_{k+1} = 1_{k+1|k}(1_{k+1|k})$$
, (34)

$$P_{k+1|k}^{\beta y} = \hat{\pi}_{k+1|k} (s_{k+1} \hat{z}_{k+1|k}^{\mathrm{T}} + L_{k+1}), \quad (35)$$

$$P_{k+1|k}^{vy} = \hat{\pi}_{k+1|k} (L_{k+1}^T \hat{z}_{k+1|k}^T + R_{k+1}).$$
(36)

见附录C. 证

$$P_{k+1|k}^{xy} = \hat{\pi}_{k+1|k} P_{k+1|k}^{xz} + (1 - \hat{\pi}_{k+1|k}) P_{k+1,k|k}^{xz},$$
(19)

其中:

 $\hat{z}_{k+1|k} = \int h(x_{k+1}) G_{k+1|k}(x) \mathrm{d}x_{k+1},$ (20)

$$\hat{z}_{k|k} = \int \left((1+\beta_k)h(x_k) + v_k \right) G_{k|k}(\zeta) \mathrm{d}\zeta_k, \quad (21)$$

$$P_{k+1|k}^{xz} = \int x_{k+1}h^{\mathrm{T}}(x_{k+1})G_{k+1|k}(x)\mathrm{d}x_{k+1} - 0$$

$$P_{k+1|k}^{xz} = \int x_{k+1}h^{T}(x_{k+1})G_{k+1|k}(x)dx_{k+1} - \hat{x}_{k+1|k}\hat{z}_{k+1|k}^{T}, \qquad (22)$$

$$P_{k+1,k|k}^{\mathrm{T}} = \int f(x_k) ((1+\beta_k)h(x_k) + v_k) G_{k|k}(\zeta) \mathrm{d}\zeta_k - x_{k+1|k} z_{k|k}^{\mathrm{T}}.$$
(23)

证 见附录B.

在定理2中,k+1时刻实际量测 y_{k+1} 可能是k+1时刻理想量测 z_{k+1} ,也可能是k时刻理想量测 z_k .因 此,在 y_{k+1} 中包含了 β_k 和 v_k 的可能,使得 y_{k+1} 与 $Y_{1:k}$ 相关,从而在定理2中需要对包含 x_k , $\beta_k \Delta v_k$ 在内的扩 维状态 ζ_k 进行估计,其估计结果在如下定理3中给出.

定理3 给定
$$k$$
时刻相关估计 $\hat{x}_{k|k}, P_{k|k}^{xx}, \hat{\zeta}_{k|k}, P_{k|k}^{x\zeta}, \hat{\zeta}_{k|k}, P_{k|k}^{\zeta\zeta}, \hat{\zeta}_{k|k}, 在假设1–3下, ζ_{k+1} 的后验概率密度服从
高斯分布且其均值及协方差递推估计如下:$

1435

若所考虑系统(1)-(3)中随机变量 γ_{k+1} 服从伯努利 分布,则所提出的GAMDF退化为量测随机伯努利延 迟下加性与乘性噪声耦合非线性系统高斯滤波.此时, 后验概率 $\hat{\pi}_{k+1|k+1}$ 估计如下:与定理1一致,计算 $P(y_{k+1}|\gamma_{k+1} = 1, Y_{1:k})$ 和 $P(y_{k+1}|\gamma_{k+1} = 0, Y_{1:k})$,并 进行归一化.此时,由于相邻时刻是否存在延迟相互 独立,故所得结果可以直接看作量测不延迟/延迟概 率.进一步地,如果量测是否发生延迟的概率先验已 知,则可以在定理2-3中直接代替预测概率 $\hat{\pi}_{k+1|k}$.

4 传感器网络分布式高斯信息滤波(Distributed Gaussian-information filter in sensor networks)

在给出单处理节点下GAMDF的基础上,考虑到 传感器簇分布式布站、通信带宽限制等诸多因素的影 响,本节提出多处理节点下相关系统的分布式融合估 计,使所设计的算法具有可扩展性、低通讯带宽、快速 融合及对个别子节点处理失效的鲁棒性等优点.

定义信息滤波形式下的信息状态及信息矩阵如下: $\hat{\vartheta}_{k|k} := \mathcal{A}_{k|k} \hat{x}_{k|k}, \mathcal{A}_{k|k} = (P_{k|k}^{xx})^{-1}.$ 在无时滞、线性 高斯系统下,多传感器信息递推滤波如下所示:

$$\hat{\vartheta}_{k|k} = \hat{\vartheta}_{k|k-1} + \sum_{n=1}^{N} i_{n,k},$$
$$\mathcal{A}_{k|k} = \mathcal{A}_{k|k-1} + \sum_{n=1}^{N} \mathcal{I}_{n,k},$$

且 $i_{n,k} := H_{n,k}^{\mathrm{T}} R_{n,k}^{-1} y_{n,k}, \mathcal{I}_{n,k} := H_{n,k}^{\mathrm{T}} R_{n,k}^{-1} H_{n,k}. y_{n,k}$ 为第n个子处理单元的量测, $H_{n,k}$ 为相应量测矩阵.

对于形如y = g(x)的非线性方程($x \pi y$ 均为随机 向量),利用统计线性回归(statistical linear regression) 方法^[37-38],考虑一、二阶矩的传递,可近似如下:y = $g(x) \approx Bx + u$.其中依据最小二乘匹配原则,有 $\bar{B} =$ $(\bar{P}^{xy})^{\mathrm{T}}(\bar{P}^{xx})^{-1}, \bar{u} = \bar{y} - \bar{B}\bar{x}$.这里, $\bar{P}^{xy}, \bar{P}^{xx}, \bar{x}\pi\bar{y}$ 为 相关变量 $x\pi y$ 的互协方差、协方差以及两者均值的 估计.估计误差 $e := y - \bar{y}$ 具有如下统计特性:E(e) =**0**, $\bar{P}^{\mathrm{ee}} = \bar{P}^{\mathrm{yy}} - \bar{B}\bar{P}^{xx}\bar{B}^{\mathrm{T}}$,且误差 $e = x\pi$ 相关.

定义 $z_{n,k+1}^{a} := (z_{n,k+1}^{T}, z_{n,k}^{T})^{T}$ 和 $x_{k+1}^{a} := (x_{k+1}^{T}, x_{k}^{T})^{T}$,利用统计线性回归, z_{k+1}^{a} 可展开如下:

$$z_{n,k+1}^{a} = H_{n,k+1}^{a} x_{k+1}^{a} + \hat{u}_{n,k+1|k}^{a} + e_{n,k+1}, \quad (37)$$

这里: $H_{n,k+1}^{a} := (P_{n,k+1|k}^{x^{a}z^{a}})^{T} (P_{n,k+1|k}^{z^{a}z^{a}})^{-1}, \hat{u}_{n,k+1|k}^{a}$ $:= \hat{z}_{n,k+1|k}^{a} - H_{n,k+1}^{a} \hat{x}_{n,k+1|k}^{a}. E(e_{n,k+1}|Y_{n,1:k}) = \mathbf{0},$ $P_{n,k+1|k}^{ee} = P_{n,k+1|k}^{z^{a}z^{a}} - H_{n,k+1}^{a} P_{n,k+1|k}^{x^{a}x^{a}} (H_{n,k+1}^{a})^{T}, \square$ $e_{n,k+1} = x_{k+1}^{a} \pi$ 相关.

 $记\Gamma_{n,k+1} := (\gamma_{n,k+1}, 1 - \gamma_{n,k+1}), \, \bar{\Gamma}_{n,k+1|k} := E(\Gamma_{n,k+1}|Y_{n,1:k}), \, \tilde{\Gamma}_{k+1|k} := \Gamma_{n,k+1} - \bar{\Gamma}_{n,k+1|k}.$ 将式
(37)代入式(3),有

$$\bar{y}_{n,k+1} := y_{n,k+1} - \Gamma_{n,k+1|k} \hat{u}_{n,k+1|k}^{a} = \\
\mathcal{H}_{n,k+1} x_{k+1}^{a} + \tilde{\Gamma}_{n,k+1|k} x_{k+1}^{a} + \\
\tilde{\Gamma}_{n,k+1|k} \hat{u}_{n,k+1|k}^{a} + \Gamma_{n,k+1} e_{n,k+1}, \quad (38)$$

记 $\sigma_{n,k+1} := \tilde{\Gamma}_{n,k+1|k} x_{k+1}^{a} + \tilde{\Gamma}_{n,k+1|k} \hat{u}_{n,k+1|k}^{a} + \Gamma_{n,k+1} e_{n,k+1}$ 为式(38)中的等效量测噪声,则其均值及 协方差在下述引理中给出.

引理1 量测序列*Y*_{*n*,1:*k*}下*σ*_{*n*,*k*+1}的均值及其协 方差如式(39)和(40)(见第6页)所示:

$$\mathcal{E}(\sigma_{n,k+1}|Y_{n,1:k}) = \mathbf{0},\tag{39}$$

且 $\alpha_{n,k+1} := \hat{\pi}_{n,k+1|k} (1 - \hat{\pi}_{n,k+1|k}), \hat{u}_{n,k+1|k}^{a} := (\hat{u}_{n,k+1|k}^{T}, \hat{u}_{n,k|k}^{T})^{T}. \Pi_{11,n,k+1|k} 和 \Pi_{22,n,k+1|k} 分别为矩 阵 H_{n,k+1}^{a} P_{n,k+1|k}^{x^{a}x^{a}} (H_{n,k+1}^{a})^{T} 的左上和右下 n_{z} \times n_{z}$ 维 块矩阵. 进一步地,

$$\begin{split} P_{n,k+1,k|k}^{xx} &= \\ \int f(x_k) x_k G_{n,k|k}(x) dx_k - \hat{x}_{n,k+1|k} \hat{x}_{n,k|k}^{\mathrm{T}}, \\ P_{n,k+1|k}^{zz} &= \\ (1 + s_{n,k+1}) \int h_n(x_k) h_n^{\mathrm{T}}(\cdot) G_{n,k|k}(x) dx_k + \\ \hat{z}_{n,k+1|k} L_{n,k+1} + L_{n,k+1}^{\mathrm{T}} \hat{z}_{n,k+1|k}^{\mathrm{T}} + \\ R_{n,k+1} - \hat{z}_{n,k+1|k} \hat{z}_{n,k+1|k}^{\mathrm{T}}, \\ P_{n,k|k}^{zz} &= \int z_{n,k} z_{n,k}^{\mathrm{T}} G_{n,k|k}(\zeta) d\zeta_k - \hat{z}_{n,k|k} \hat{z}_{n,k|k}^{\mathrm{T}}. \\ V_{n,k+1} &:= \operatorname{cov}(\sigma_{n,k+1}|Y_{n,1:k}) = \\ \alpha_{n,k+1} (P_{n,k+1|k}^{xx} - P_{n,k+1,k|k}^{xx} - (P_{n,k+1,k|k}^{xx})^{\mathrm{T}} + \\ P_{n,k|k}^{xx} + (\hat{x}_{n,k+1|k} - \hat{x}_{n,k|k})(\hat{x}_{n,k+1|k} - \hat{x}_{n,k|k})^{\mathrm{T}} + \\ \alpha_{n,k+1} (\hat{x}_{n,k+1|k} - \hat{x}_{n,k|k})(\hat{u}_{n,k+1|k} - \hat{u}_{n,k|k})^{\mathrm{T}} + \\ \alpha_{n,k+1} (\hat{u}_{n,k+1|k} - \hat{u}_{n,k|k})(\hat{u}_{n,k+1|k} - \hat{u}_{n,k|k})^{\mathrm{T}} + \\ \alpha_{n,k+1} (\hat{u}_{n,k+1|k} - \hat{u}_{n,k|k})(\hat{u}_{n,k+1|k} - \hat{u}_{n,k|k})^{\mathrm{T}} + \\ \hat{\pi}_{n,k+1|k} (P_{n,k+1|k}^{zz} - \Pi_{11,n,k+1|k}) + \\ (1 - \hat{\pi}_{n,k+1|k})(P_{n,k|k}^{zz} - \Pi_{22,n,k+1|k}), \end{split}$$
(40)

$$\text{iff} \quad \mathbb{R} \mathbb{N} \mathbb{R} \mathbb{R} D. \end{split}$$

由于各子处理节点所获得的量测是独立的,且统计线性回归误差 $e_{n,k+1}$ 与状态 x_{k+1} 无关,因此 $E(e_{n,k+1}e_{m,k+1}^{T}) = O$,即来自于不同子处理节点的 统计线性回归误差是无关的.利用式(38),结合定理1-3,所考虑系统在多传感器(处理节点)下的集中式高 斯信息滤波形式(centralized Gaussian-information filler, CGIF)在如下定理4中给出.

定理4 多处理节点下量测随机延迟加性和乘 性噪声耦合非线性系统高斯信息滤波具有如下递推 形式:

$$\hat{x}_{k+1|k+1} = \mathcal{A}_{k+1|k+1}^{-1} \hat{\vartheta}_{k+1|k+1}, \qquad (41)$$

$$P_{k+1|k+1}^{xx} = \mathcal{A}_{k+1|k+1}^{-1}, \tag{42}$$

其中:

$$\hat{\vartheta}_{k+1|k+1} = \hat{\vartheta}_{k+1|k} + N\bar{i}_{k+1},$$
 (43)

$$\mathcal{A}_{k+1|k+1} = \mathcal{A}_{k+1|k} + N\mathcal{I}_{k+1}, \qquad (44)$$

这里:

$$\bar{i}_{k+1} := \frac{\sum_{n=1}^{N} i_{n,k+1}}{N} := \frac{\sum_{n=1}^{N} \mathcal{H}_{n,k+1}^{\mathrm{T}} V_{n,k+1}^{-1} \bar{y}_{n,k+1}}{N},$$
(45)
$$\bar{\mathcal{I}}_{k+1} := \frac{\sum_{n=1}^{N} \mathcal{I}_{n,k+1}}{N} := \frac{\sum_{n=1}^{N} \mathcal{H}_{n,k+1}^{\mathrm{T}} V_{n,k+1}^{-1} \mathcal{H}_{n,k+1}}{N},$$
(46)

其中 $\theta_{k+1|k}$ 和 $\mathcal{A}_{k+1|k}$ 可结合定义及定理1–3获得.

证 根据线性高斯系统信息滤波及式(38),可得式(43)-(44). 其余相关项可通过定义及定理1-3获得.

从定理4中可以看出, x_{k+1} 的估计仅依赖于均值 i_{k+1} , \bar{I}_{k+1} 及状态衍化方程(1), 而与每个子处理单元 中的 $i_{n,k+1}$ 和 $\mathcal{I}_{n,k+1}$ 没有直接关系. 这就意味着在实 际估计中, 仅需整个处理网是连通的, 以便共享 $i_{n,k+1}$ 和 $\mathcal{I}_{n,k+1}$ 来获得平衡意义下的 i_{k+1} 和 \bar{I}_{k+1} , 而无需设 置全局的融合中心来聚集所有 $i_{n,k+1}$ 和 $\mathcal{I}_{n,k+1}$ (n=1, \dots , N). 在此基础上, 一致性算法作为一种著名且常 用的分布式计算方法^[29,36], 可以给出定理4中 i_{k+1} 和 \bar{I}_{k+1} 在每个子处理节点中的具体计算, 进而实现分布 式高斯信息滤波(distributed Gaussian-information filter, DGIF). 对于第n个子处理节点, 有

$$\bar{i}_{n,k+1}^{d+1} = \bar{i}_{n,k+1}^{d} + \varepsilon \sum_{m \in \mathcal{M}_n} (\bar{i}_{m,k+1}^d - \bar{i}_{n,k+1}^d) + \varepsilon \sum_{m \in \mathbb{M}_n} (i_{m,k+1} - \bar{i}_{n,k+1}^d), \quad (47)$$

$$\bar{\mathcal{I}}_{n,k+1}^{d+1} = \bar{\mathcal{I}}_{n,k+1}^d + \varepsilon \sum_{m \in \mathcal{M}_n} (\bar{\mathcal{I}}_{m,k+1}^d - \bar{\mathcal{I}}_{n,k+1}^d) + \varepsilon \sum_{m \in \mathcal{M}_n} (\mathcal{I}_{m,k+1} - \bar{\mathcal{I}}_{n,k+1}^d),$$
(48)

其中: $\bar{i}_{n,k+1}^{d+1}$ 和 $\bar{\mathcal{I}}_{n,k+1}^{d+1}$ 为k + 1时刻第n个子处理节点 在第d+ 1步迭代中得到的均值, ε 为迭代步长, $\bar{i}_{n,k+1}^{0}$ 和 $\bar{\mathcal{I}}_{n,k+1}^{0}$ 分别对应 $i_{n,k+1}$ 和 $\mathcal{I}_{n,k+1}$, \mathcal{M}_{n} 表示与节点n相邻的所有其他节点, $\mathbb{M}_{n} := \mathcal{M}_{n} \cup \{n\}$. 迭代终止 条件为 $\|\bar{i}_{n,k+1}^{d+1} - \bar{i}_{n,k+1}^{d}\| \leqslant \hbar (\|\bar{\mathcal{I}}_{n,k+1}^{d+1} - \bar{\mathcal{I}}_{n,k+1}^{d}\| \leqslant \hbar)$ 或 $d > d_{\max}$, 其中 $\| \cdot \|$ 代表向量或矩阵2范数, $0 < \hbar$ \ll 1为迭代终止阈值, d_{\max} 为最大迭代步数. 进一步 地, 式 (47)和式 (48) 的收敛条件和收敛值可参考文献 [39].

针对定理2和引理1中的高斯型积分,在系统非线性的情况下往往无法获得具体的解析表达,故需要借助于数值积分方法.利用 UKF^[15]中的无味变换、GHF^[13]中的高斯-厄尔米特求积分规则或CKF^[18]中的球面径向容积规则等不同高斯型积分数值求解方法来获得相应的解,可以得到DGIF的不同数值实现. DGIF的实现流程如下:

DGIF计算流程

1) 初始化.

对子处理单元n,设置初值 $\hat{x}_{0|0}$ 和 $P_{0|0}$,及 $\hat{\pi}_{n,0|0}$.

2) 子处理单元的GAMDF.

a) 根据定理2中式(15)-(16),计算 $\hat{x}_{k+1|k}$ 和 $P_{k+1|k}^{xx}$;

b) 根据定理2中式(17)-(18),计算 $\hat{y}_{k+1|k}$ 和 $P_{k+1|k}^{yy}$;

c) 根据定理2中式(12)-(13),计算 $\hat{x}_{k+1|k+1}$ 和 $\hat{P}_{k+1|k+1}^{xx}$;

d) 根据定理3中式(26)-(29),分别计算 $\hat{\beta}_{k+1|k+1}$, $\hat{P}_{k+1|k+1}^{\beta\beta}$, $\hat{v}_{k+1|k+1}$ 和 $P_{k+1|k+1}^{vv}$;

e) 根据定理3中式(24)-(25),计算*ζ*_{k+1|k+1}和 *P*^{ζζ}_{k+1|k+1};

f) 根据定理1中式(10), 利用无延迟似然概率获得 $\hat{\pi}_{k+1|k+1}$.

3) 分布式融合估计.

a) 结合GAMDF, 根据引理1中式(40), 获得V_{n,k+1};

b) 根据定理4中式(45)-(46), 获得*i_{n,k+1}及I_{n,k+1}*;

c) 根据式(47)-(48),获得迭代终止后的 $i_{n,k+1}$ 及 $\bar{I}_{n,k+1}$;

d) 根据定理4中式(41)-(42),获得每个子处理单 元下的 $\hat{x}_{k+1|k+1}$ 和 $P_{k+1|k+1}^{xx}$.

4) 递推.

 $◇ k \leftarrow k + 1$ 并返回2.

5 仿真(Simulation)

考虑形如式(1)-(2)所示的非线性滤波中常用的 如下所示单变量非静态增长模型,在如图1所示的由 多个处理节点(*N* = 9)构成的处理网中对所提算法进 行验证:

$$\begin{cases} f(x_k) = ax_k + bx_k/(1+x_k^2) + 8\cos(1.2k), \\ h(x_k) = cx_k + d\cos(x_k^2/1+x_k^2), \end{cases}$$

其中: a = 0.5, b = 2.5, c = 10和d = 0.2. 初始状态 $\bar{x}_0 = 0$. 噪声相关参数为 $c_k = 0.95, Q_k = 0.5^2, J_k = \rho_J c_k^{1/2} Q_k^{1/2},$ 其中 $\rho_J = 0.6$. 系统运行200步.





Fig. 1 The distributed processing network constructed by multiple processing units/nodes

每个子处理单元理想量测方程如上所述,且s_{n,k} =0.87, $R_{n,k} = 5^2$, $L_{n,k} = \rho_{\rm L} s_{n,k}^{1/2} R_{n,k}^{1/2}$, $\ddagger \pm \rho_{\rm L} = 0.7$. 取时滞变量 $\gamma_{n,k}$ 为如表1所示时变概率的随机伯努利 分布.

表1 随机变量 $\gamma_{n,k}$ 的时变概率 $(P(\gamma_{n,k} = 1))$ Table 1 The time-varying probability of

$\gamma_{n,k}(P(\gamma_{n,k}=1))$					
采样区间	[1, 50]	[51, 100]	[101, 150]	[151, 200]	
子处理单元1	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.5	
子处理单元2	0.2	0.5	0.4	0.3	
子处理单元3	0.4	0.2	0.3	0.2	
子处理单元4	0.5	0.3	0.6	0.4	
子处理单元5	0.3	0.2	0.5	0.3	
子处理单元6	0.2	0.3	0.5	0.3	
子处理单元7	0.5	0.6	0.4	0.5	
子处理单元8	0.3	0.2	0.5	0.6	
子处理单元9	0.6	0.3	0.2	0.5	

在单处理单元中,所提GAMDF与未考虑时滞的 UKF^[15], 量测一步伯努利随机延迟 UKF(UKF with one-step Bernoulli random delay, OSUKF)^[23-24], 以及 GEDPF^[29]进行对比,来验证单节点下的估计性能;同 时,所提DGIF与分布式GCF^[29]、协方差交叉(covariance intersection, CI) 融合下集中式OSUKF (CIOS UKF), 以及CGIF进行对比, 来验证多处理单元分布式 结构下的估计性能.

所有对比算法的初值均设置为 $\hat{x}_{0|0}=0, P_{0|0}=5^2$. 在OSUKF, COSUKF中, 代表有无量测延迟的随机变 GCF及GAMDF, CGIF和DGIF中, 初始时刻无时滞/有 时滞的概率为 $\hat{\pi}_{0.010} = \hat{\pi}_{1.010} = 0.5$, 且转移概率矩阵 $\lambda_{n,00,k} = \lambda_{n,11,k} = 0.95(k = 1, 2, \cdots, n = 1, \cdots, 9).$ 在DGIF和GCF中,一致性算法的相关参数如下: $\varepsilon =$ $0.1, \hbar = 10^{-6}, d_{\max}(\ell_{\max}) = 50, \oplus \pi + \ell_{\max} \rtimes GCF +$ 的最大迭代次数.同时,所有高斯型积分采取无味变 换进行数值求解,具体参数见文献[15].

图2-5分别给出了10000次蒙特卡洛实现下相关 对比算法在单处理单元和处理网中的估计值均方根 误差(root mean square error, RMSE)或RMSE比(为清 晰显示相关对比算法的曲线,以GAMDF或DGIF为基 准). 由于各个子处理单元下的仿真结果均类似, 故此 处给出第9个子处理单元的估计结果作为代表.表2和 3分别给出了单处理单元和处理网下相关对比算法 的RMSE均值.此外,处理网下相关对比算法单次蒙特 卡洛仿真的平均运行时间如表4所示. 仿真结果来 自于 PC 机, 相关参数为: Intel(R) Core(TM) i7-4770 CPU @ 3.40 GHz, 使用 MATLAB2015 4 核并行运算.



图 2 相关对比算法在第9个子处理单元下的均方根误差 Fig. 2 RMSEs of related compared methods in the 9th processing unit



- 图 3 相关对比算法在第9个子处理单元下的均方根 误差比(以GAMDF的RMSE为基准)
- Fig. 3 RMSE ratios of related compared methods in the 9th processing unit (based on the RMSE of the GAMDF)



图 4 相关对比算法在处理网下的均方根误差比 (以DGIF的RMSE为基准)

Fig. 4 RMSE ratios of related compared methods in the whole processing network (based on the RMSE of the DGIF)





表 2 第9个子处理单元下相关对比算法的RMSE均值

Table 2Mean values of RMSE of compared methodsin the 9th processing unit

算法	UKF	OSUKF	GEDPF	GAMDF
均值	8.9998	7.9767	7.8218	7.6192

表 3 处理网下相关对比算法的RMSE均值

 Table 3 Mean values of RMSE of compared methods in the whole processing network

算法	CI-OSUKF	GCF	CGIF	DGIF
均值	7.8563	7.4948	6.4324	6.8926

表 4 处理网下相关对比算法单次蒙特卡洛仿真实现 平均运行时间

 Table 4
 Mean running time of a single MC realization of compared methods in the whole

processing network

算法	CI-OSUKF	GCF	CGIF	DGIF
均值	0.1561	0.0262	0.4381	0.0623

在单个子处理单元下,从图2和表2中可以看出,由于未考虑量测可能时滞和乘性噪声,UKF的RMSE远大于其他对比算法.从图3中可以看出,由于同时考虑了量测随机延迟、加性噪声与乘性噪声耦合共存,所提GAMDF的RMSE在大部分采样时刻小于相应的OSUKF和GEDPF.同时,从表2可以看出,所提GAMDF的RMSE均值小于OSUKF及GEDPF.综上所述,在单个子处理单元下所提GAMDF在估计精度上优于UKF、OSUKF及GEDPF算法.

在多处理单元构成的处理网中,从图4可以看出, 所提DGIF由于同时考虑了加性和乘性噪声的耦合共 存及量测随机延迟,相应RMSE在大部分采样时刻小 于CI-OSUKF和GCF.同时,其对应的RMSE均值在表 3中也小于CI-OSUKF和GCF的RMSE均值.相对 DGIF而言,CGIF采取的集中式融合结构可以获得更 多的有效量测信息.因此,在图5和表3中,DGIF的估 计精度略低于CGIF,但其估计精度远高于单处理单元 下的GAMDF.另一方面,在运行时间上,由于所提 DGIF算法中考虑多种不确定共存,引入了相关矩阵 运算,因此在表4中单次蒙特卡洛仿真下的平均运行 时间高于GCF.但由于DGIF算法具有分布式融合结 构,所以单次蒙特卡洛仿真实现下的平均运行时间远 小于CGIF.综上所述,在分布式处理网下,所提DGIF 的估计精度优于GCF,略差于CGIF,但是由于其具有 分布式结构,在运行时间上远小于CGIF,实现了估计 精度与运行时间的有效折中.

6 结论(Conclusions)

本文考虑了传感器网中量测一步随机延迟下具有 相关乘性和加性噪声的非线性系统的分布式状态估 计,提出了分布式高斯信息滤波.其中,量测随机延迟 建模为广义且更加符合实际的一阶马尔可夫跳变过 程.在单处理单元中,利用多模型方法对表示量测是 否延迟的随机变量进行在线参数后验概率辨识.同时, 通过合理的后验概率密度高斯近似,实现了系统状态 的一、二阶矩在线递推估计.进一步地,通过随机变量 下非线性函数的统计线性回归近似,将非线性量测方 程中随机向量一、二阶矩的传递等效为线性情况下相 关一、二阶矩的传递.利用一致性算法进行相关变量 共享,从而在分布式处理网中获得了全局渐近一致估 计.

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附录A 定理1的证明(Appendix A Proof of Theorem 1)

根据贝叶斯公式,有

$$\hat{\pi}_{k+1|k+1} = \mathbf{P}(\gamma_{k+1} = 1|y_{k+1}, Y_{1:k}) = \frac{\mathbf{P}(y_{k+1}|\gamma_{k+1} = 1, Y_{1:k})\hat{\pi}_{k+1|k}}{\mathbf{P}(y_{k+1}|Y_{1:k})}$$

由于 γ_{k+1} 为一阶马尔可夫过程且与量测序列 $Y_{1:k}$ 无关,有

$$\hat{\pi}_{k+1|k} = \sum_{n=0}^{1} P(\gamma_{k+1} = 1, \gamma_k = n | Y_{1:k}) = \sum_{n=0}^{1} P(\gamma_{k+1} = 1 | \gamma_k = n) P(\gamma_k = n | Y_{1:k}) = \lambda_{11} \hat{\pi}_{k|k} + \lambda_{10} (1 - \hat{\pi}_{k|k}).$$

附录B 定理2的证明(Appendix B Proof of

Theorem 2)

由于 w_k 和 α_k 与量测序列 $Y_{1:k}$ 无关,根据假设1,有

$$\begin{split} \hat{x}_{k+1|k} &= \mathcal{E}(f(x_k)|Y_{1:k}) = \int f(x_k) G_{k|k}(x) \mathrm{d}x_k, \\ P_{k+1|k}^{xx} &= \\ \mathcal{E}(x_{k+1} x_{k+1}^{\mathrm{T}} |Y_{1:k}) - \hat{x}_{k+1|k} \hat{x}_{k+1|k}^{\mathrm{T}} = \\ (1+c_k) \int f(x_k) f^{\mathrm{T}}(x_k) G_{k|k}(x) \mathrm{d}x_k + \hat{x}_{k+1|k} J_k + \\ J_k^{\mathrm{T}} \hat{x}_{k+1|k}^{\mathrm{T}} + Q_k - \hat{x}_{k+1|k} \hat{x}_{k+1|k}^{\mathrm{T}}, \end{split}$$

其中 $E(\alpha_k w_k^{T}|Y_{1:k}) = J_k$. 进一步地, $\gamma_{k+1} \subseteq Y_{1:k}$ 无关, 根据 假设2, 有

$$\begin{split} \hat{y}_{k+1|k} &= \\ & \mathbf{E}(\gamma_{k+1}|Y_{1:k})\hat{z}_{k+1|k} + \left(1 - \mathbf{E}(\gamma_{k+1}|Y_{1:k})\right)\hat{z}_{k|k} = \\ & \pi_{k+1|k}\hat{z}_{k+1|k} + (1 - \hat{\pi}_{k+1|k})\hat{z}_{k|k}, \\ & P_{k+1|k}^{yy} = \\ & \mathbf{E}(\gamma_{k+1}^{2}|Y_{1:k})\mathbf{E}(z_{k+1}z_{k+1}^{\mathrm{T}}|Y_{1:k}) + \\ & \mathbf{E}\left((1 - \gamma_{k+1})^{2}z_{k}z_{k}^{\mathrm{T}}|Y_{1:k}\right) - \hat{y}_{k+1|k}\hat{y}_{k+1|k}^{\mathrm{T}} = \\ & \hat{\pi}_{k+1|k}\mathbf{E}(z_{k+1}z_{k+1}^{\mathrm{T}}|Y_{1:k}) + \\ & (1 - \hat{\pi}_{k+1|k})\mathbf{E}(z_{k}z_{k}^{\mathrm{T}}|Y_{1:k}) - \hat{y}_{k+1|k}\hat{y}_{k+1|k}^{\mathrm{T}}, \end{split}$$

其中:

$$\begin{split} \hat{z}_{k+1|k} &= \mathbb{E}(h(x_{k+1})|Y_{1:k}) = \int h(x_{k+1})G_{k+1|k}(x)\mathrm{d}x_{k+1}, \\ \hat{z}_{k|k} &= \int \left((1+\beta_k)h(x_k) + v_k \right)G_{k|k}(\zeta)\mathrm{d}\zeta_k, \\ \mathbb{E}(z_{k+1}z_{k+1}^{\mathrm{T}}|Y_{1:k}) &= \\ (1+s_{k+1})\int h(x_{k+1})h^{\mathrm{T}}(x_{k+1})G_{k+1|k}(x)\mathrm{d}x_{k+1} + \\ \hat{z}_{k+1|k}L_{k+1} + L_{k+1}^{\mathrm{T}}\hat{z}_{k+1|k}^{\mathrm{T}} + R_{k+1}, \\ \mathbb{E}(z_k z_k^{\mathrm{T}}|Y_{1:k}) &= \int \left((1+\beta_k)h(x_k) + v_k \right) \left(\cdot \right)^{\mathrm{T}}G_{k|k}(\zeta)\mathrm{d}\zeta_k \end{split}$$

这里: v_{k+1} 和 β_{k+1} 与 $Y_{1:k}$ 无关, $E(\beta_{k+1}v_{k+1}^{T}|Y_{1:k}) = L_{k+1}$. 进一步地,

$$\begin{split} P_{k+1|k}^{xy} &= \hat{\pi}_{k+1|k} P_{k+1|k}^{xz} + (1 - \hat{\pi}_{k+1|k}) P_{k+1,k|k}^{xz}, \\ P_{k+1|k}^{xz} &= \\ \int x_{k+1} h^{\mathrm{T}}(x_{k+1}) G_{k+1|k}(x) \mathrm{d}x_{k+1} - \hat{x}_{k+1|k} \hat{z}_{k+1|k}^{\mathrm{T}}, \\ P_{k+1,k|k}^{xz} &= \\ \int f(x_k) \big((1 + \beta_k) h(x_k) + v_k \big) G_{k|k}(\zeta) \mathrm{d}\zeta_k - \hat{x}_{k+1|k} \hat{z}_{k|k}^{\mathrm{T}} \big] \end{split}$$

由于 $p(x_{k+1}|Y_{1:k})$ 和 $p(y_{k+1}|Y_{1:k})$ 皆为高斯分布,故 $Y_{1:k}$ 下 x_{k+1} 与 y_{k+1} 的联合分布依旧为高斯分布,即

$$p(x_{k+1}, y_{k+1}|Y_{1:k}) = \mathcal{N}(\chi_{k+1}; \hat{\chi}_{k+1|k}, P_{k+1|k}^{\chi\chi}) = \frac{1}{\left((2\pi)^{n_x} |P_{k+1|k+1}^{xx}|\right)^{1/2}} \exp\left\{-\frac{\tilde{\chi}_{k+1|k}^{\mathrm{T}} \Xi_{k+1} \tilde{\chi}_{k+1|k}}{2}\right\} \cdot p(y_{k+1}|Y_{1:k}),$$

这里:

$$\chi_{k+1} = (x_{k+1}^{\mathrm{T}}, y_{k+1}^{\mathrm{T}})^{\mathrm{T}}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \Xi_{k+1} &= (P_{k+1|k}^{\chi\chi})^{-1} - \begin{pmatrix} O & O \\ O & (P_{k+1|k}^{yy})^{-1} \end{pmatrix}, \\ P_{k+1|k}^{\chi\chi} &= \begin{pmatrix} P_{k+1|k}^{xx} & P_{k+1|k}^{xy} \\ (P_{k+1|k}^{xy})^{\mathrm{T}} & P_{k+1|k}^{yy} \end{pmatrix}. \end{aligned}$$

根据贝叶斯规则,有

$$p(x_{k+1}|Y_{1:k+1}) = p(x_{k+1}, y_{k+1}|Y_{1:k})/p(y_{k+1}|Y_{1:k}).$$

因此, $p(x_{k+1}|Y_{1:k+1})$ 可更新为高斯分布, 即

$$p(x_{k+1}|Y_{1:k+1}) = \mathcal{N}(x_{k+1}; \hat{x}_{k+1|k+1}, P_{k+1|k+1}^{xx}),$$

其中 $\hat{x}_{k+1|k+1}$ 和 $P_{k+1|k+1}^{xx}$ 更新为式(12)和(13),且相关增益 矩阵如式(14)所示.

附录C 定理3的证明(Appendix C Proof of Theorem 3)

由于 β_{k+1}, v_{k+1} 和 $Y_{1:k}$ 无关,故 $p(\beta_{k+1}|Y_{1:k}) = \mathcal{N}(\beta_{k+1};$ 0, $s_{k+1}), p(v_{k+1}|Y_{1:k}) = \mathcal{N}(v_{k+1}; \mathbf{0}, R_{k+1}).$ 与定理2证明 类似,由于 $p(y_{k+1}|Y_{1:k})$ 为高斯分布,故 $Y_{1:k}$ 下 β_{k+1} 与 y_{k+1} 的 联合分布依旧为高斯分布,即

. .

$$p(\beta_{k+1}, y_{k+1}|Y_{1:k}) = \mathcal{N}(\lambda_{k+1}; \hat{\lambda}_{k+1|k}, P_{k+1|k}^{\lambda\lambda}) = \frac{1}{\left(2\pi |P_{k+1|k+1}^{\beta\beta}|\right)^{1/2}} \exp\left\{-\frac{\tilde{\lambda}_{k+1|k}^{\mathrm{T}} \Psi_{k+1} \tilde{\lambda}_{k+1|k}}{2}\right\} \cdot p(y_{k+1}|Y_{1:k}),$$

其中:

$$\begin{split} \lambda_{k+1} &= (\beta_{k+1}, y_{k+1}^{\mathrm{T}})^{\mathrm{T}}, \\ \boldsymbol{\Psi}_{k+1} &= (P_{k+1|k}^{\lambda\lambda})^{-1} - \begin{pmatrix} \boldsymbol{O} & \boldsymbol{O} \\ \boldsymbol{O} & (P_{k+1|k}^{yy})^{-1} \end{pmatrix}, \\ P_{k+1|k}^{\lambda\lambda} &= \begin{pmatrix} P_{k+1|k}^{\beta\beta} & P_{k+1|k}^{\betay} \\ (P_{k+1|k}^{\betay})^{\mathrm{T}} & P_{k+1|k}^{yy} \end{pmatrix}. \end{split}$$

根据贝叶斯规则,有

$$p(\beta_{k+1}|Y_{1:k+1}) = p(\beta_{k+1}, y_{k+1}|Y_{1:k})/p(y_{k+1}|Y_{1:k})$$

因此, $p(\beta_{k+1}|Y_{1:k+1})$ 可更新为高斯分布, 即

$$p(\beta_{k+1}|Y_{1:k+1}) = \mathcal{N}(\beta_{k+1}; \hat{\beta}_{k+1|k+1}, P_{k+1|k+1}^{\beta\beta}),$$

这里 $\hat{\beta}_{k+1|k+1}$ 和 $P_{k+1|k+1}^{\beta\beta}$ 如式(26)和(28)所示,且相关增益 矩阵如式(33)所示.同理,以 v_{k+1} 代替 β_{k+1} ,可得式(27)(29) 及相关增益如式(34)所示.这里:

$$\begin{split} P_{k+1|k}^{\beta y} &= \hat{\pi}_{k+1|k} \mathbb{E} \left(\beta_{k+1}^{2} h^{\mathrm{T}}(x_{k+1}) + \beta_{k+1} v_{k+1}^{\mathrm{T}} | Y_{1:k} \right) = \\ \hat{\pi}_{k+1|k}(s_{k+1} \hat{z}_{k+1|k}^{\mathrm{T}} + L_{k+1}), \\ P_{k+1|k}^{\beta y} &= \\ \hat{\pi}_{k+1|k} \mathbb{E} \left(v_{k+1} \beta_{k+1}^{\mathrm{T}} h^{\mathrm{T}}(x_{k+1}) + v_{k+1} v_{k+1}^{\mathrm{T}} | Y_{1:k} \right) = \\ \hat{\pi}_{k+1|k}(L_{k+1}^{\mathrm{T}} \hat{z}_{k+1|k}^{\mathrm{T}} + R_{k+1}). \end{split}$$

进一步地,根据 $\hat{x}_{k+1|k+1}$, $\hat{\beta}_{k+1|k+1}$ 和 $\hat{v}_{k+1|k+1}$,有

$$P_{k+1|k+1}^{x\beta} = \\ \mathbf{E}(\tilde{x}_{k+1|k} - K_{k+1}^{x}\tilde{y}_{k+1|k})(\tilde{\beta}_{k+1|k} - K_{k+1}^{\beta}\tilde{y}_{k+1|k})^{\mathrm{T}} = \\ -K_{k+1}^{x}P_{k+1|k}^{yy}(K_{k+1}^{\beta})^{\mathrm{T}},$$

其中:

$$\begin{split} & \mathbf{E}(\tilde{x}_{k+1|k}\beta_{k+1|k}^{1}) = O, \\ & K_{k+1}^{x}P_{k+1|k}^{yy}(K_{k+1}^{\beta})^{\mathrm{T}} = \\ & K_{k+1}^{x}(P_{k+1|k}^{\beta y})^{\mathrm{T}} = P_{k+1|k}^{xy}(K_{k+1}^{\beta})^{\mathrm{T}} \end{split}$$

同理, 将 β_{k+1} 用 v_{k+1} 替换, 可得式(31). 基于 $P_{k+1|k}^{\beta v} = L_{k+1}$, 可得式(32).

最后,由于 $p(x_{k+1}|Y_{1:k+1}), p(\beta_{k+1}|Y_{1:k+1})$ 和 $p(v_{k+1}|$ $Y_{1:k+1})$ 皆服从相关高斯分布,根据 ζ_{k+1} 的定义,可得式(24) 和(25).

附录**D** 引理1的证明(Appendix D Proof of Lemma 1)

由于 $\gamma_{n,k+1}$ 与状态独立, 且 $E(\tilde{\Gamma}_{n,k+1|k}) = O$, $E(e_{n,k+1}|$ $Y_{n,1;k}) = 0$, 故式(39)成立. 进一步地,

$$\begin{split} &V_{n,k+1} = \\ & \mathbb{E}\big(\tilde{\Gamma}_{n,k+1|k}x_{k+1}^{a}(x_{k+1}^{a})^{\mathrm{T}}\tilde{\Gamma}_{n,k+1|k}^{\mathrm{T}}|Y_{n,1:k}\big) + \\ & \mathbb{E}\big(\tilde{\Gamma}_{n,k+1|k}x_{k+1}^{a}\hat{u}_{k+1|k}^{\mathrm{T}}\tilde{\Gamma}_{n,k+1|k}^{\mathrm{T}}|Y_{n,1:k}\big) + \\ & \mathbb{E}\big(\tilde{\Gamma}_{n,k+1|k}\hat{u}_{n,k+1|k}(x_{k+1}^{a})^{\mathrm{T}}\tilde{\Gamma}_{n,k+1|k}^{\mathrm{T}}|Y_{n,1:k}\big) + \\ & \mathbb{E}\big(\tilde{\Gamma}_{n,k+1|k}\hat{u}_{n,k+1|k}\hat{u}_{n,k+1|k}^{\mathrm{T}}\tilde{\Gamma}_{n,k+1|k}^{\mathrm{T}}|Y_{n,1:k}\big) + \\ & \mathbb{E}\big(\Gamma_{n,k+1|k}\hat{u}_{n,k+1|k}\hat{u}_{n,k+1|k}^{\mathrm{T}}|Y_{n,k+1|k}|Y_{n,1:k}\big) + \\ & \mathbb{E}\big(\Gamma_{n,k+1|k}n_{n,k+1|k}^{\mathrm{T}}|Y_{n,k+1|k}|Y_{n,1:k}\big), \end{split}$$

其中:

$$\mathbf{E}(\tilde{\boldsymbol{\Gamma}}_{n,k+1|k}^{\mathrm{T}}\tilde{\boldsymbol{\Gamma}}_{n,k+1|k}|Y_{n,1:k}) = \alpha_{n,k+1} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 \\ -1 & 1 \end{pmatrix},$$

$$\begin{split} & \mathbf{E} \Big(x_{k+1}^{a} (x_{k+1}^{a})^{\mathrm{T}} | Y_{n,1:k} \Big) = \\ & \left(P_{n,k+1|k}^{xx} P_{n,k+1|k}^{xx} \\ P_{n,k+1|k}^{xx} P_{n,k+1|k}^{xx} \right) + \left(\hat{x}_{n,k|k} \\ \hat{x}_{n,k|k} \right) \left(\hat{x}_{n,k|k} \\ \hat{x}_{n,k|k} \right)^{\mathrm{T}}, \end{split}$$

且.

$$\begin{split} & \mathbf{E}(\Gamma_{n,k+1|k}x_{k+1}^{a}(x_{k+1}^{a})^{\top}\Gamma_{n,k+1|k}^{1}|Y_{n,1:k}) = \\ & \mathbf{E}(\tilde{\Gamma}_{n,k+1|k}\mathbf{E}(x_{k+1}^{a}(x_{k+1}^{a})^{\mathrm{T}}|Y_{n,1:k})\tilde{\Gamma}_{n,k+1|k}^{\mathrm{T}}|Y_{n,1:k}) = \\ & \alpha_{n,k+1}(P_{n,k+1|k}^{xx} - P_{n,k+1,k|k}^{xx} - P_{n,k,k+1|k}^{xx} + P_{n,k|k}^{xx}) + \\ & \alpha_{n,k+1}(\hat{x}_{n,k+1|k} - \hat{x}_{n,k|k})(\hat{x}_{n,k+1|k} - \hat{x}_{n,k|k})^{\mathrm{T}}. \end{split}$$

同理,可计算上述 V_{k+1} 中的第2-4项表达式.同时,由于 E $(\gamma_{n,k+1}(1-\gamma_{n,k+1})|Y_{n,1:k}) = 0$,故

$$\begin{split} & \mathbf{E} \left(\boldsymbol{\Gamma}_{n,k+1} \boldsymbol{e}_{k+1} \boldsymbol{e}_{k+1}^{\mathrm{T}} \boldsymbol{\Gamma}_{n,k+1|k}^{\mathrm{T}} | \boldsymbol{Y}_{n,1:k} \right) = \\ & \hat{\pi}_{n,k+1|k} (\boldsymbol{P}_{n,k+1|k}^{zz} - \boldsymbol{\Pi}_{11,n,k+1|k}) + \\ & (1 - \hat{\pi}_{n,k+1|k}) (\boldsymbol{P}_{n,k|k}^{zz} - \boldsymbol{\Pi}_{22,n,k+1|k}). \end{split}$$

将上述推导代入 $V_{n,k+1}$ 的计算式,可得式(40). 且 $P_{n,k+1,k|k}^{xx}$, $P_{n,k+1|k}^{zz}$ 和 $P_{n,k|k}^{zz}$ 可根据定理1-3及相关定义推导得出.

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